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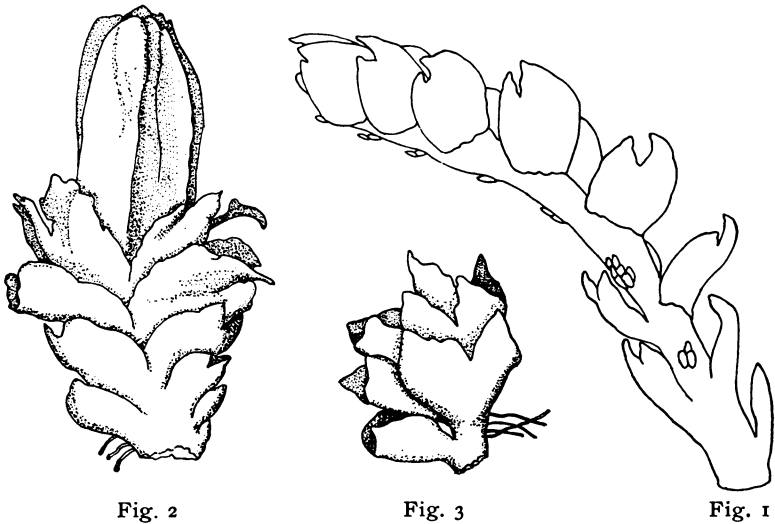


Fig. 2
Fig. 1—*Cephalozia Francisci*, leafy stem $\times 130$.
Fig. 2—Perianth and involucre $\times 42$.
Fig. 3—Male plant $\times 70$. Reduced $\frac{1}{3}$.

CEPHALOZIA FRANCISCI (HOOK.) DUMORT.

Cephalozia Francisci being an American as well as European species [see Torreya, 3:40. Mr. 1903, in which I recorded the fact of having detected it in a collection made by Mrs. Alice R. Northrop, near Prospect Harbor, Maine], I have thought I would publish some drawings of it as it has never been figured in our books. In its habit this *Cephalozia* shows the same characteristics as the genus *Odontoschisma*, except in its regularly bifid leaves and a few minor details; the obtuse lobing of the leaves, however, is unusual among the *Cephalozia*. Even this exception loses some of its importance when it is remembered that both *O. Sphagni* and *O. prostratum* show, in very rare cases, bifid leaves obtusely lobed. Its upright flagella-like gemmiparous branches recall those of *O. denudatum*, in miniature. Dr. Evans has given the above facts in the Botanical Gazette (36:337, N. 1903) and shown it to be one of the connecting links between the two genera; he also mentions that it was principally on account of this species that Spruce included *Odontoschisma* among the sub-genera of *Cephalozia*. The specimens found in Maine grew on a shady path in company with *C. bicuspidata* (L.) Dumort, and formed little compact tufts, showing perianths with immature sporogonia and immature androecia. I am in hopes of soon hearing of its occurrence at other stations and add a short description of it.

The pallid-green plant is sometimes tinged a clear wine-color; leaves oval to orbicular, alternate, strongly imbricate at apex, spreading at base, obliquely attached, concave, sinus acute, lobing very obtuse; erect stems bear-

ing many crowded, imbricate leaves, prostrate stems with leaves scattered, all bifid one-fourth their length; leaf cells large and pellucid, 30–49 μ with small trigones cell walls otherwise slightly thickened; underleaves delicate, bifid, appressed or spreading. Dioicous. Androecium suberect, bracts large, four to five pairs, bifid, imbricate and each bract complicate, lobes wide-spreading, apices rounded, obtuse to apiculate, these bracts all having rhizoids, excepting apical pair; antheridia small, oval, short-stalked. Perianth 10–12 mm. long by 5 mm. wide, almost three-carinate from base, mouth six-plicate, repand. Spruce says that the perianth at base is three cells, in middle two cells thick; in the Maine plant I found it to possess a thinner wall, two cells thick one-third its length; bracts in about three pairs, large, bifid, recurved; capsule dark reddish-brown, oval-cylindrical; gemmae green, triangular, in globose mass at apex of flagellate branch, with scattered spreading leaves. Spruce mentions rose-colored gemmae, Hooker, green.

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NEW OR UNRECORDED MOSSES OF NORTH AMERICA

By J. CARDOT AND I. THÉRIOT.

Translated and condensed from The Botanical Gazette, May, 1904.

Descriptions of new species given in full. See BRYOLOGIST, January, March, July and September, 1905.

BRYUM DISTANTIFOLIUM Card. & Thér.

Tufts soft, brownish, about 5 cm. high. Stems erect, sparingly radiculose, simple or sending out 5–5 slender innovations above. Leaves dimorphous, all entire, narrowly but distinctly decurrent; margins plane or subrevolute at base only, the lower leaves distant, small, short acuminate often obtuse or subobtuse, 0.9 mm. long, 0.5 mm. broad, border wanting or indistinct, costa not excurrent, the middle and upper leaves less remote, larger, 2–2.4 mm. long, 0.9 mm. broad, lanceolate, long acuminate, costa 70 μ thick at the base, short excurrent in a reddish cusp; median cells rectangular, 60–80 μ long, 15 μ broad, marginal cells narrow, linear, forming a border of two or three rows. Other characters unknown. Plate XXI.

Assiniboia: Wood Mountains (Macoun, 1895. Sent as *B. erythrophyloides* Lindb.)

Somewhat recalling the slender forms of *B. pallens* Sw., but differing by its dimorphous leaves, which are plane on the margins or nearly so. The leaves decurrent at base, the upper distinctly limbate, at once distinguish this moss from Kindberg's *B. erythrophyllum* and *B. erythrophyloides*.

BRYUM DIMORPHOPHYLLUM Card. & Thér.

Apparently dioicous, rather robust. Tufts compact, cohering, yellowish-green above, densely rufus-tomentose within. Stems erect, 4–5 cm., frequently branching. Leaves erect when dry on twisted branches, erecto-patent when wet, dimorphous, the lower very concave long-ovate or oblong from a long decurrent base, costa vanishing below the apex, upper leaves larger and